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fly, struck out her oars, and thereby was rapidly impelled through the fluid.

The figures of Desmarest (tab. 50.) and Yarrell (Brit. Fish., vol. ii. p. 399.) are very characteristic of this species, but the great beauty exhibited in the specimen before me is at the same time not shown, perhaps in consequence of the upper side of the female not being represented—this consists in its being closely spotted with very dark green along the central part of the body for two-thirds posteriorly commencing a little above the ovary in the form of a head, and extending to the posterior portion; the rest of the upper side of the body being of a very pale yellowish green hue and semi-transparent as described, the part thus spotted is well defined, and is strikingly of the form of a coleopterous insect, which the *Argulus* in another point of view resembles, when the two sides of the greenish transparent “boucliers” are thrown a little apart, as we see the elytra of the insect. I was further reminded of the resemblance when attempting to remove it, as in holding firmly by the suckers, the body was drawn in, and the “boucliers” elevated quite above it. Its motion through the water seems equally rapid whether it be on the upper or under side, or swimming retrally—it frequently moved along the surface with its back downwards, and was wholly immersed except the suckers, which were thrown either on a line with the water or quite above it, and thus would the animal occasionally remain quiescent for a short period.

The constant motion of these organs (visible to the naked eye) in addition to the rapid play of the feet, impart much life to the appearance of the *Argulus*, and present not the same aspect for two continuous seconds of time, whether the body be at rest or otherwise. They—i. e. the marginal row of minute suckers, which appear as a dark line round the disk in figures of the species—are frequently drawn together to the centre of the disk, exhibiting a dark point not larger than the eye.

The eye itself, under the lens or microscope, exhibits constant motion, and even to our unassisted vision its red colour—that of the lady bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*—is apparent; when magnified it looks black where the lines and dots are, red elsewhere.



After having been about four or five hours in the salt water, and displaying its wonted activity to the last, the specimen was lost during my absence from the room. I had intended to observe how long it—a freshwater species—would live in salt water, but though foiled

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Chiswick.—March 1, 2. Cold and dry. 3. Cloudy. 4. Bleak and cold. 5. Frosty: cold and dry: sharp frost at night. 6, 7. Frosty haze: fine. 8, 9. Clear and frosty: fine. 10. Very fine. 11. Drizzly. 12. Cloudy. 13. Hazy: fine. 14. Overcast: very fine. 15. Slight rain. 16. Fine but cold. 17. Clear. 18. Overcast. 19, 20. Cloudy and cold: clear. 21. Very clear. 22. Overcast. 23. Fine but cold. 24, 25. Clear and cold. 26—28. Cloudy and cold. 29, 30. Cloudy and fine. 31. Drizzly.

It may be observed that the quantity of rain in this month was less than 3-10ths of an inch. The barometer stood remarkably high and in general very steady.

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